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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Othello."

BLOW OPERA HOUSE—" Dreams."

BOOTH'S THRATRE—"Pyramilion and Galatea."

HAVELL'S FIFTH AVENUE THE FIRE—"Mime. Favort."

HAVEEL'S FIFTH AVENUE THE FIRE—"All the Resc."

HAVERLY'S NILLO'S GARGEN—"Muldoon's Figure."

MADIBON SOLARE THRATRE—"Exameralda."

NEW THRATRE COMIQUE—"Squatter Sovereignty."

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1882. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Conservative candidate has been elected in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The first Austrian Lloyd steamer for New York sailed from Trieste yesterday. - Confidence has been virtually restored on the Paris Bourse. Gambetta intends to introduce several reform bills in the French Legislature.

Congress.-In the Senate onlogies on the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were delivered by Messrs Cameron, of Wisconsin, Garland, Logan, Bayard, Edmunds and Davis, and appropriate reso lutions were adopted. === In the House the bill retiring Justice Hunt on a pension was passed by a vote of 137 to 89. ____ Messages from the President were received. - Eulogies on the late Senator Carpenter were delivered.

Domestic.—Guiteau was found guilty as indicted yesterday. — The New-York Democratic Assemblymen held a caucus yesterday, but could not agree, — A bill to restrict Chinese immigration will be reported to the House by the Committee on Education and Labor. == Attorney-General Russell has refused to sanction any suit to annul the incorporation of the Manhattan Railroad Company. ____ An anti-Mormon meeting has been called at Pittsburg, Penna. —— Trustee Chaffee has accepted an offer of \$2,600,000 for the Sprague property. ____ A fire at Woonsocket, R. I. has caused a loss of about \$100,000. === Ex-Congressman Edmund Burke died at Newport, N. H.,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The conviction of Garreau caused much gratification in the city last evening. The Coroner's jury in the railway disaster case yesterday condemned the brakeman, conductor. engineers and other officials of the company. The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad has been purchased by Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington. The funeral of Clarkson N. Potter took place yesterday .- Walter H. Chase was convicted of bigamy. A convention of farmers and others interested in ensilage was held. - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (4121/2 grains), 87.20 cents. Stocks, after opening weak and rallying, were feverish and irregular, and closed unsettled. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and rainy weather, followed by

partly cloudy weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 31°; lowest, 8°; average, 20°. At a trial for bigamy in this city yesterday a pretended decree of divorce was shown, signed by fictitious names representing the Judge and the Clerk of the Circuit Court of

Cook County, Illinois, and garnished with a counterfeit seal. It is said that the New-York lawyer who procured and served this fraudalent paper is to be disbarred. That would be a mild punishment for a serious crime. He should be sent to jail as a swindler. Gambetta is determined not to be forced to

resign without having first placed on record his intention to institute sweeping referms. This accounts for the haste in which he has decided to submit a batch of bills to the Legislature to-morrow, whatever may be the result of normal, healthy condition, and was subject to immediately upon the money market here. the debate on the revision of the Constitution to-day. In this way the Premier may retain the support of advanced Republicans without losing that of the more conservative class.

The success of the Conservative candidate in the North Riding of Yorkshire indicates that the experiment of accepting a "tenant farmer" as the Liberal nominee is not likely to succeed in the agricultural districts until the land question has aroused greater earnestness. Such alliances alienate the support of the Whig landowners, who do not look kindly on the inception of a third party in the interest of the tenantry. Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy has also lost him the support of Whigs like Lord Zetland, who tear that he may ultimately propose similar measures of land reform in England. The general result of the contest must be to stimulate political activity throughout the United Kingdom.

by the debate likely to ensue when the bill of Mr. Page, of California, yesterday indorsed by the Committee on Education and Labor, gets before the House. This measure is of a radical character, and provides for wholly suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States during a peri-1 of twenty-five years. Theorists and demagogues can now furbish up their old stock of argument and rhetoric on the threatened Mongolian invasion. Here in the East they will not attract much attention, however. The only Chinamen people in this section come in contact with are the laundrymen, who wash a good deal better than Bridget or Dinah, and are generally regarded as a public blessing.

Attorney-General Russell has denied the application for a further proceeding by the State against the Manhattan Company-holding that the State is estopped from such a course by its own past action, and that if new proceedings should be attempted they would inevitably fail. The Attorney-General's decision is probably good law, and it is certainly good sense. Nothing but mischief and scandal seems to have resulted from balf the meddling by the State in this matter, with the reasonable certainty that the longer it should go on the worse it would be. The Attorney-General evidently knows when he is well off, and, being out, is wise enough to stay out. Probably there are judges who wish they had been as wise.

Yesterday the country Democrats at Albany nade another effort to dicker with the Tammanyites. All smiles and sweetness, they begged the Tammany men just to mention the conditions upon which they would consent to help organize the Assembly. The Tammany men readily complied, whereupon the other fellows got mad and broke off the negotiations. Yet it does not appear that the conditions were altogether absurd. Tammany has been fighting Patterson, the cancus nominee, from the start. The proposition made was that Patterson should be withdrawn, that the country Demoerats should name six of their own men, either of whom would be acceptable to them as Speaker, that the Tammany faction should select one of the six, and that both factions should turn in and nominate and elect him. Better terms than these could hardly have been expected. In the end the Tilden people may regret that they treated them so contemptuously.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the disaster at Spuyten Duyvil has done its work thoroughly and has rendered a sweeping verdict. The jury was composed for the most part of well-known and experienced men, whose findings should have more weight than is usually attached to verdicts of this kind, Criminal neglect is charged upon the brakeman Melius, who should have signalled the approaching train; the conductor of the Albany express; the engineers of both trains (three in number); the superintendent of the railroad, and the railway officials in a body. Each of these is held responsible for the loss of tife which resulted from the collision. The jury also wisely condemns the practice of issuing free railway passes to members of the Legislature. A startling fact was brought out in the testimony of Melius yesterday-namely, that in the last two years, during which he had been the rear brakeman on this train, the train has stopped between stations forty-five or fifty times, and on four or five occasions only has he gone back to warn an approaching train; and then he went only at the direction of the conductor. This shows a grossly lax enforcement of the rules of the company, and a wofully inadequate system for the prevention of accidents. The company ought to lose no time in introducing the block system, by which collisions are made practically impossible.

The bill authorizing the retirement of Justice Bench, to fill which will be one of the most important acts of Mr. Arthur's Administration. He acted with such wisdom in the appointment of Justice Gray to the last vacancy that the country will await his selection in this case with confidence that it will call for hearty and general approval. The new Justice should be taken from New-York. The vast commercial and other business interests of the Empire State entitle it to have at all times a representative upon the Supreme Bench. To this proposition there is such universal assent that we shall be surprised if a candidate is named from any other State. An ideal selection would be of a man of large experience upon the bench of a Federal or State Coart who has shown special aptitude for handling the higher questions of jurisprudence and special knowledge of commercial and maritime law, who is of robust health and not above fifty years of age, who has in him the capacity of doing a great deal of hard work, and who has sound Republican ideas of the functions and relations of the State and National Governments.

GUILTY OF MURDER.

The long trial is ended, and the verdict is rendered. "Guilty, as indicted," said the foreman of the jury yesterday, as the twelve "good ports increasing.

men and true" filed into the Washington The decrease of court-room by the dim light of flickering candles and took their places in the box. "A just verdiet," will be the response of the whole civilized world. The evidence admitted of none other; the actions and speech of the assassin admitted of none other. It was impossible to attribute Guiteau's crime to any motive save the promptings of a malicious heart and the craving for notoriety of a monstrous egotism. The best specialists in the country studied him dispassionately and closely for the smallest symptoms of mental derangement which could lead to a doubt as to his sanity, but they found none. Preconceived theories as to the man's condition of mind, based on the atrocity of his deed and the apparent lack of cause to impel him to it, had to be abandoned when the behavior of the man himself was scrutinized. Doctors who went to Washington thinking he must be crazy were forced London already to meet necessities in France, to the conclusion that his brain was in a no disturbance save what came from the evil

impulses of a wicked nature. By the aid of the full reports in the news papers the public has followed the trial almost as closely as the jurymen themselves. The feeling of detestation and horror at Guiteau's come did not prevent the intelligent masses of the American people from weighing the testimony in a spirit of fairness and of entire readiness to acquiesce in any conclusion to which it might plainly point. Indeed, there was in the minds of many people a hope that it might show that the murder of President Garfield was the act of a lunatic, impelled by no private malice or spirit of faction, but the victim of the phantasms of a disordered brain. It seemed to them better that it should be so than that the issue of the trial should show

found, be reasonably questioned. Eccentric he was, "cranky" perhaps, heartless, morbidly vain, morally worthless, perverted and wicked in the very centres of his conscience, but plainly not insane, and evidently as capable of distinguishing right from wrong as the Judge on the bench, or the lawyers at the bar, or the jury in their box. So it came about that long before the conclusion of the case public opinion was in substantial accord in thinking that Guiteau committed the criminal act with criminal intent, deliberately formed and clearly understood, and that he deserved the extreme penalty of the law.

What the public was thinking and saying about the case the jury, of course, knew nothing of. No newspapers were allowed to reach them, and they were permitted to converse only with each other. On all hands it was agreed that a better jury never tried an important case | and depots, and cannot be recovered at present in Washington. The members were all sagacious, reputable, level-headed men, taken from the middle class of citizens, where good judgment That they were of one accord as to their verdict before they left the court-room and needed no discussions among themselves to brief time they remained out. The question of sanity was the only one for them to consider. On this they had no doubts, and their duty was therefore plain. Their verdict was in accordance with the law and the evidence. Judge Cox's charge was vigorous, lucid and excellent, and if there was any tog of doubt in the minds of the jury on the question of what constituted moral responsibility after Judge Porter's speech, it must have effectually cleared

There will no doubt be an effort to secure a new trial on points of error, and the case will have to be reviewed by the Court in bane, but there is fortunately not the slightest probability that the verdict will be set aside and the country forced to witness a second performance of the wearisome and irritating melodrama of the past two months. No serious errors have been made by Judge Cox against the defence in his ralings, and there is no perceptible ground for a new trial. Let justice take its course as speedily as possible. Without provocation, in cold blood and with malice aforethought Charles J. Guiteau shot to death James A. Garfield, President of the United States. The law makes hanging the punishment for the crime. If any man ever deserved hanging, that man is the assassin whose doom was pronounced in Washington yesterday.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

There was no hair-pulling at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday, but, as might have been expected, there was a contemptions refusal to take any action on the capital question in which the entire city is interested. Commissioner Lane forgot to press his series of resolutions according to advertisement, but he promptly objected to the proposal of Mr. Wales that " Vaux & Co." be appointed consulting landscape gardeners. Mr. Lane's expressed opinion that the Park Beard can engage the services of an individual, but not of a firm, is an original one, and it his memory were less treacherous he might recall some precedents to the contrary in the practice of the Department which he has so long adorned. A copartnership under the style and title of Olmsted & Vaux is popularly supposed to have had some connection with the construction and ordering of the Park, and the firm name will be found in the official documents of the Board, just as the firm name of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., Landscape Architects, is signed to the pub lished reports of the Brooklyn Park Board for half a dozen years.

But this is all cf a piece with the habitual action and inaction of the Commissioners. They alone seem stupidly indifferent as Hunt has passed both Houses and will doubtless to whether the maintenance of the Park become a law by the signature of the President | shall be 'organized under competent directo-day. It creates a vacancy upon the Supreme | tion. Probably there are not four other adult males on Manhattan Island who could not be trusted to settle this matter to the public satisfaction in half an hour.

IS IT A LEAK?

A thousand miles from land, it is not a pleasant thing to learn that the ship has sprung leak. Whether the country has sprung a leak financially is the question which many persons were anxiously considering yesterday. The rate of exchange was about at the shipping point. The possibility that it would go higher and that a large amount in gold would presently be sent to Europe, caused people to pause in many undertakings, and to consider the future. change was the sale of a large block of Philadelphia and Reading stock by the McCalmonts, who had lost confidence in Mr. Gowen, and had failed to prevent his success in the recent election of officers. They sold about 187,000 shares of stock of the par value of \$50 per share, probably realizing about 61, or \$5,710,000, and a part of this sum was immediately remitted. But this would have had little effect if the state of foreign trade had ernment, but on his own personal account. been favorable. The principal difficulty is that | For it is argued that no man in a simple repreexports have been steadily declining and im-

The decrease of exports has been due to speculation, and not to actual lack of surplus products for sale. The accumulation of unsold stocks of cotton, grain, provisions, petroleum and many other articles, is anusually large. Of petroleum, it is believed that the stock now entire consumption of the world for two years. The stock of cotton was large at this time last year, when the greatest crop ever produced was seeking a market, but is much larger now. As to the stocks of grain available for export, though there is wide difference of opinion, it cannot be denied that there is a surplus of many million bushels, because a great part of the exports thus far has been from the crops produced in 1880.

Another effective cause of the advance in exchange has been the financial disturbance in Paris. Large sums have been drawn from and any strain upon the market in London acts The latest dispatches give assurance that the trouble in France has been met by an arrangement between leading bankers. It is to be hoped that any lasting disturbance may be thus prevented. But the credit of hundreds of financial companies in France must have received a severe shock, and when public distrust once begins to rise, it will be found that there are many other concerns, besides the Union Generale, which have been inflated beyond all reason. It will be found, before all is done, that the large issue of silver certificates last year, and their return from circulation to the financial centres since the new year began, have also had some unfavorable effect. In some instances, these certificates have recently been offered in this city on terms equivalent to a

question of late, but it may be abruptly revived | sanity of the prisoner could not, they | Government trouble, and the urgent recommendation of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury that the issue of them should be stopped has not met even ordinary courtesy from Congress. In fact, the prevailing spirit in Congress, so far as it has been expressed during this session, is not such as to encourage the hope that any financial dangers are to be

averted by wise action. The country is sending to the West every month many millions in money, to be used in building new railroads, opening new mines, and completing improvements in regions comparatively unsettled. Much of the money thus sent, because of the lack of banking facilities, lodges in the pockets of those who receive it, and is thus withdrawn from active use. A much larger amount of the available capital of the country is put into holes in the ground, deep cats, tunnels, embankments, ties, track if needed.

All these circumstances work together to make the financial situation unsatisfactory. and good conscience are most generally found. But the immediate and greatest danger springs from the speculation in products, by which their free movement to foreign consumers is checked. The immutable laws of nature have bring about an agreement is plain from the not been repealed or suspended, and these speculations will be surely and speedily suppressed if they go far enough to cause important financial disturbance. But "the mills of the gods," though they grind exceeding fine, also grind slowly. Not a little mischief might result, to merchants in legitimate business, to manufacturers and to workingmen, as well as to speculators who deserve no sympathy, if a serious outflow of gold from this country should begin. In the end it would do good, for it would force prices back to the specie level, and suppress a vast deal of wasteful speculation. But a dose of effective medicine does not always make the patient feel better at first. The immediate effects of an outflow of gold would not be agreeable.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION. We think Lord Lorne exaggerates the im-

portance of having emigrants bound for Canada landed at Canadian ports instead of at those of the United States. Doubtless, as he says, many who land in this country change their minds after arriving, and conclude to remain here, but, on the other hand, many who go directly to Canada pack up after a stay of a few days or weeks, and push on to our Western States and Territories. The Governor-General is in error in supposing that any persuasion is used here to turn emigrants from a purpose to settle in the Provinces. The truth is, the stream of humanity pouring in upon us from Europe is of such magnitude that it gives us serious concern lest it should produce some unfavorable effect before it can mingle with the currents of our national life, and we should not be in the least sorry if some small rivulets were to separate from the main body and trickle off northward to Canada. On the contrary, it would give most thoughtful Americans real satisfaction to know that Canada was getting a share of the immigration relatively as large as our own. Instead of apprehending that we are coaxing away the people her agents have shipped to her from Europe, let her coax away those bound to this country if she can. We shall not complain. There are enough immigrants, and to spare, for both countries. With the superior advantages offered by our Western wheat fields and pasture lands, the number who will be persuaded to seek a colonial government and a high northern latitude will not be numerous enough to be missed.

Perhaps Canada will be more fortunate in obtaining immigrants a few years hence when our New West is measurably well settled. Natural conditions are against her, to say nothing of the political disadvantage she is under by reason of her dependence upon England. In the older portions of the Dominion new farms are only obtained by clearing off heavy forests of timber, and then they are of very moderate fertility. In Manitoba and further West there are extensive prairies, but the winters are very severe and the springs late and wet. Nevertheless there must be a good deal of wild land worth taking as a gift in the vast region north of us, and, as the thusiastic in trumpeting its praises, and enterprising in sending agents to Europe to offer it time in the Republican party, but the deadlock at Albany escapes their notice entirely. It would be well for them if it escaped also the notice of the year, an increasing volume of immigration.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR ENGLAND.

There's worse than dynamite in store for Great Britain. Our Brooklyn Congressman, The immediate cause of the rise in ex- | William E. Robinson, is loaded up with remarks concerning that despotic Government which are calculated when they go off to make much disturbance in the palaces of the noble. Some of them have already been discharged, but the magazine is very far from being exhausted. Mr. Robinson is believed to harbor hard feelings against England, not only in his capacity as representative of constituents who have been downtrodden for centuries by that cruel Govsentative capacity would warm up so suddenly and go off as it were so spontaneously at the mention of the British Government without some personal feeling. It is strongly conjectured that England has done something to him. And yet there is Mr. Samuel Cox, who fires up with equal fury upon the same provocation, and certainly Great Britain has done nothing to held awaiting sale in this country exceeds the | him that he need personally get mad about; unless indeed the proverbial British imperviousness to humor may be held sufficient cause of offence. Possibly there may be nothing in either case in the nature of a personal grudge; it may be pure philanthropy and sympathy for the downtrodden, with no alloy of personal illwill, that meites their fervid rhetoric and inspires their larid atterances. At any rate, whatever be the motive of their hostility, they both talk in such a way that Great Britain, if not too much occupied with other concerns, must be alarmed. No nation can listen to such remarks as they are in the habit of making and as energetic as most men of thirty-five. The feeling is gaining ground in this country

that Ireland is one of the United States. One of the most significant features of the last political campaign in this State was the adoption by the County Democracy, amidst great enthusiasm, of a resolution expressive of the greatest disgust for the British Government on account of its treatment of Parnell and his associates, and of profound sympathy with the victims of British tyranny. In the brief debate on the resolution the arrest of Parnell was denounced as "an outrage on free speech" by Senator Ecclesine, who proudly claimed for New-York the preeminence of being "the greatest Irish city on the globe." The resolution aroused such enthusiasm that at one time there seemed to be danger that the entire County Democracy, under the lead of Ecclesine, W. S. Andrews and one or two other noble Very little has been said about the Chinese | President. But, as the trial went on, they sion that these certificates would cause the sion that these certificates would cause the main over to see that the tickets were properly | forgets both sleep and food.

| Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett entertained Mr. Wilde in Washington on Saturday evening. "Do then pending election, and were obliged to restinct administration of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of this own party leaders, and ericles of the opposition of spirits, would enlist in the Fenian movement

ere this have been free. But the circumstance shows that we are rapidly reaching the only sound conclusion in the matter; to wit: that Ireland is one of the United States and must be treated as such by Great Britain, if that hoary despotism doesn't want trouble. When the County Democracy went into the last campaign with the war cry "Down with John Kelly and Great Britain!" they enunciated the great principles which the whole party must eventually come to. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not wait until Kelly is put down before tackling Great Britain. There is danger if they do that British tyranny will be perpetual.

It is in pursuance of the doctrine that Ireland is one of the United States that Mr. Robinson proposes not only to investigate the cases of American citizens who have been arrested and imprisoned in Ireland under a suspension of habeas corpus, but to "demand the release of the members of Parliament elected by the people of Great Britain whom the British Government have imprisoned." This is carrying the doctrine of the County Democracy to its logical result. And though the proposed action may not be taken, the simple proposition will be hailed with enthusiasm by "the greatest Irish city on the globe, 'and will go far to secure the mover a renomination. And it may be said here that we do not apprehend immediate war with Great Britain as the result. What we do think is that when Mr. Robinson has delivered all of his remarks on the subject. and Mr. Cox has reinforced them, as he certainly will, with his withering sarcasm, the people and the Government of Great Britain, and especially the nobility and the landed classes, will wish they had never been born. Unless Messrs. Robinson and Cox can be pacified-and we confess we do not see how they can be, feeling as they do-it looks to us as though much trouble were in stere for Great Britain. The Gyascutus is certainly loose.

The fourth week of the Albany deadlock is nearly gone, but still the fight goes on. 'Rah for Reform!

We are surprised to see how quietly the Demo cratic press rests under Mr. English's assertion that he was bled by "dead beats of high and low degree." Why don't they call for a bill of particu-

The rumor that Mr. Tilden wishes to run the old ticket of Tilden and Hendricks in 1881, and then, if elected, say a vindication was all he sought and resign the Presidency to Hendricks, is very interesting. We hope sincerely the party will accept the plan and make the effort. It would be a good deal of a job to elect Tilden with the expectation of his administering the office, but it would be easy compared with an undertaking to elect him for the sake of making Hendricks President. There is no great yearning in this country anywhere to bestow office on Hendricks.

The proposition to revive the franking privilege receives the same comment from all quarters:

It is evident that the sudden revival of interest in he next Presidential nomination among the chronic Democratic aspirants is based on the hope of a split in the Republican party. If this hope is of any comfort to the Democrats, we are sorry to destroy it, but it is destined to bring them nothing but disappointment. The Republican party is not going to split. There is in it a handful of soreheaded Stalwarts who talk about trouble, but there are not enough of them to constitute a split if they go out. Some of them, it will be remembered, tried to form an alliance with the Democrats and send Mr. Conkling back to the Senate, but the Democrats declined the honor. They are the only Republicans who have shown any disposition of joining the Democratic party.

We have not observed that Mr. Hendricks's determination never to be a candidate for office again has called forth regrets from any Democratic news-

Mr. English has made a statement showing that he contributed \$30,000 toward his own election in 1880, but he gives no list of the dead-beats of high and low degree who received it. He thus leaves out the most interesting feature of his account. He seems to think \$30,000 was a good deal to give, but if he had offered only that sum to his party in advance as an inducement to nominate him he would never have been nominated. They expected a half million at least from him, and he would have been a bad bargain for them had he given them a round

The Democratic editors of this State still decline to concentrate their intellects upon the exhibition which their party is making of itself at Albany. They are able to pay a great deal of attention to Canadian Government is persistent and en- the insignificant scrimmages which the measy enemies of Garfield are able to kick up from time to

PERSONAL.

John Kelly is rapidly improving, and will be at his office either to-day or to-morrow. The statement that he has had a surgical operation performed is incorrect.

Miss Brewster, the daughter of the Attorney-General, is a graceful young woman, with delicate features and brunette complexion. She wears be coming costumes of ruby color at her mether's re-

Mrs. Rives, widow of the Virginia gentleman who was once United States Senator and later Minister to France, died at Castle Hill, in Albemarle County, on Monday. Mrs. Rives, who was eighty years old, leaves four children. Mrs. Cameron, wife of Senator Don Cameron, has

been at the Brevnort House for several days, having come to the city to consult with prominent surgeons. She is not dangerously ill, although compelled to remain in her apartments most of the Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, is building, as a

gift to the city, a public library, which will cost \$225,000. Mr. Pratt intends to endow the library making his gift altogether \$1,058,333. The only condition he makes is that the city shall provide an annuity of \$50,000 for the support of the institu-

Forrest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange, who has frequently declared that he would not be a candidate for a third term, is being strongly urged to revoke his determination. His conservative management, his successful efforts with the new building project, and his executive ability, have made him very popular.

Mr. W. W. Story's new statue of Orestes represents the beautiful youth clinging to Apollo's altar with his right hand and with his left lifted to repei the pursuing Furies. The lithe body is said to se magnificent, the face fine but full of horror. Oscar Wilde in a recent letter denies the charges

of intentional discourtesy which have been brought against him in connection with his failure to stop at Baltimore a few days ago. This failure was due to some misunderstanding on the part of a messenger from his manager's office. Since his arrival in America, he says, he has been treated so courteously that he would not wish it to be thought that he would willingly be guilty of such unpardonable rudeness as has been attributed

The Baroness von Bulow, the dark-haired, grace ful young granddaughter of Liszt, is living with the old composer in Reme, and shows him, Miss Brewster says, in The Boston Advertiser, a beautiful devotion. She wins him away from his studies; laughs and jests with him; makes him walk, est and enjoy life with her like a good comrade. Liszt looks at her lovingly and deeply enjoys her presence. The composer has never taken any care of his health. Even now, ill and weak as he is, he will give long hours to hard work when he ought to be resting; in the ardor of composition he forgets both sleep and food.

bunched, and since then it has stipped their | conversed with him, "that the greatest mail have minds. Had it been otherwise, Ireland might | met in your country is Walt Whitman ?" "Don't you think Mr. Longfellow is the greatest poet we have f" asked the other. "Lord bless you, no," was Mr. Wilde's response. "We don't esteem Mr. Long-fellow so much in England as we do Mr. Whitman." The asthete's lecture in Washington was attended with much confusion, many persons rising and leaving the hall during the evening.

Mr. Kasson has introduced a bill in the House directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Mrs. Mary Bullard, of Iowa, the sum of \$100, the valueof a horse ridden to death by her in obtaining aid to rescue captured Union soldiers. Mrs. Bullard lived in Missouri, surrounded by rebels, her husband being a Union soldier. One day she overheard a party of Confederates describing the capture of some Unionists, and making plans for capturing others. Mrs. Bullard was ill, but she mounted her horse, leaving her children alone, and without draw-ing rein rode thirty miles to the Union outposts, and gave the information that was the means of releasing the prisoners and capturing their captors.
"My horse died next morning," says Mrs. Bullard.
"I borrowed one of a soldier and returned it after-

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The one hundredth performance of "The Passing Regiment," at Daly's Theatre, will be commem-orated February 3.

A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theatre Comany will appear next week at Niblo's Theatre in "The Banker's Daughter."

An adaptation of Lecocy's "Jour et Nuit"-entitled "Manoia, or Day and Night"-will be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, after the career of 'Mme. Favart" has ended.

The vile play of "Divorcons' will not be pre sented at the Thalia Theatre until Thursday. February 3. Miss Kathie Schratt, of Vienna, will then make her first appearance in America, acting Cyprienne. The attraction here, this week, is "Apajune." Next Monday Messrs. Amberg and Hermann will produce "Chevalier von San Marco."

GENERAL NOTES.

The present freshman class at Harvard is said to be distinguished for three things: It is the smallest class that has entered the college for severa years; its scholarship is unusually high, and its menbers have refused to follow the custom of attending a theatre in a body and there disgracing themselves.

The twenty-second annual statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society appears to-day. This hows its assets to be over \$44,000,000, its surplus nearly \$10,000,000, its income \$10,000,000, and its new assurance over \$16,000,000. It has on its books \$206,000,000 of assurance.

One of the most clearly defined attacks of hydrophobia ever reported has just resulted in the death, at Camden, of a boy sixteen years old, named William Gardiner. He was bitten on the hand last September by a dog of the accursed Spitz breed, but the wound healed and the boy forgot all about it, nor, so far as could be judged from his manner and talk, did it recur to his memory after the fatal attack set in.

There is an old man in West Cheshire, Conn., who, when he married his second wife, made over to her all his property, only stipulating that he should receive from her every day enough money to purchase half a pint of rum. He has drawn and invested his sti pend ever since with perfect regularity, occasionally however, allowing his pay to accumulate for several days previous to a holiday. He does this, he says, "for obvious reasons."

A large number of gunboats and various local forces have lately been engaged in the pursuit of Chinese outlaw named Kwang-King-Man, who has de fled the authorities and the soldiery, keeping the diatricts around Taichow and Ningpo in a constant ferment. This wily desperade, from the general characteristics. ter of his operations and his chivalrous discrimination between rich and poor, seems to be a sort of Oriental Robin Hood.

From a circular just issued by the secretary of the Miners' National Union it appears that 31,000 per sons have been killed in various ways during the past thirty-one years in English mines. "Our modernized mode of working mines," writes the secretary, "is ren dering catastrophes of this kind of a bage magnitude Something needs to be done, and if it be done it must be by legislative enactments. To do this there must be an active trade organization, seeking and trying to enforce necessary changes in the law."

The death, near Malvern Hill, Va., of Nathan Enroughty is likely to revive the question, aften discussed, but never satisfactorily answered, why the name of a numerous family should have been, for at east a century, universally spelled Euroughty and universally pronounced Darby. The members of the family themselves follow this strange perversion, always writing their name one way and pronouncing it the other, but can give no explanation of its origin. Nathan Euroughty, who has just died at a great age-from ninety to a hundred years-was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a pensioner of the Government. He was famous, even beyond middle life, for his strength, activity and endurance, and it is said that no prudent man ever ven-tured to try conclusions with him when nature's weapona were the only ones to be employed. For eleven years, however, blindness had kept him in hateful inactivity.

PUBLIC OPINION.

To substitute Mr. Conkling, or Mr. Conkling's ex-Senator Platt, for Secretary Folger, in the Treasury Department, would be to offer an offence to a large body of Republicans which would neither be forgotten nor forgiven in the future.—(Cleveland Leader If Bookwalter spent \$25,000 in his canvass,

and the sum was decined insufficient, it is time to wonder how many Democrats in the State of Onio are climble, by the standards of the party, to the office of Governor.]—Columbus (O.) Journal (Rep.) The country wants, and will have, a fairly

protective tariff, and it does not want a prohibitory tar-iff, which will place the whole people at the mercy of a single class, any more than it wants free trade, which would place our workingmen at the mercy of forciga capital with its pauperizing wages,—(Philadelphia Tel----

BEN, HILL'S BAD LOGIC.

FEN. HILL'S BAD LOGIC.

From The Joston Herald (Ind.)

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, says he and all other patriotic Americans are anxions to get rid of war is smessing frace issues, but that we can never get rid of their until we get rid of the Bepublican party, and especially of the stolwart wing of that party, because "this party lives by these issues, and would pass away forever without them." Bad logic, if there were no war or race issues, the Republican party would pass away, he says. Then they have to do is to so manage affairs in the South that they have to do is to so manage affairs in the South that the Republican party cannot raise these issues. The war issues are prefity much out of the way. Give the colored citizens their rights without question, and there will be no possibility of race issues.

LUDICROUS FAILURE OF GARPIELD'S SLANDER

LUDICROUS FAILURE OF GARPIELD'S SLANDER.

From Respects Working (Rep.)

An attempt to represent the late. President as a weak and ductile man, readily moulded to the parposes of others, will necessarily fail. General Garded was a man of equable temperament, and of a singularly conciliatory disposition. In the debates of Congress he never insulted his opponents. He was always just to them. He never cultivated the cheap notoriety of steering retort, and he was both respected and liked by those from whem he radically differed. Sometimes, indeed, his urbanity and reluctance to make frontic gave his conduct an air of too great amiability and deterence. But if any one will turn to the story of his hie, and read it in the light of the cignity days during which he faced death with imparalleled calminess and cheerful conrage, he will see that as a boy working for his living as a sudent, a teacher, a lawyer, a solder, a Representative in Congress, Gardfield was especially distinguished by the bodility to stand alone. He did not seek the opportunity, but when it presented itself he was its master. "I shall not cross the street to flight," he said; "but if a man hostles me on the sidewalk, I shall see about it." In any view the endeavor to represent the man who in quite and cheerful collection and checked as agassity and passed from the canal path to the White House, standing slone at Chickamaugh against the advice of the military council, alone in Congress against his own party, alone in his suite against his constituency, but conquering thom all, and frugity fronting death every minute from July to September with unqualing gentleness—the endeavor to represent this man as a pudgy pupper in the manupulating fingers of others is one of the most influence enderty to represent this man as a pudgy pupper in the manupulating fingers of others is one of the most influences can terprises in our political history.

TREASURER BUTLER'S CANDIDACY IN PENNSYLE VANIA.

From The Lancasier New Era (Ind. Rep.)

It had been apparent to close observers of the drift of public sentiment that Mr. Butler, more than any other person named in that connection, could harmonize the various elements in the party, and give asmonize that his election would be a pledge to the people surrance that his election would be a pledge to the people. any care the various elements in the party, and give as surance that his election would be a piedge to the people of the State of independent, honest and commend of the State of independent, honest and commend government. As will be seen by the correspondence published elsewhere Mr. Butler is now before the published as a candidate, and, as already forceshndowed in these columns, he will receive the carnest support of The New Era, which, without elsewhig him as the special embodiment of the hospendent Erapublicanism to which it is devoted, is willing to accept him upon his public recent, and trust him without pledges which other candidates have expressed a suspecious willingness to give. We have expressed as a suspecious willingness to give. We have expressed as supported to the party of th

GARFIELD'S OWN STATEMENT TO AN OLD TEACHER.

From a Speech by Dr. Charbourne, ex-President of Williams (villege.

It was the same element of moral courage